

THE POOR ARE THE REPUBLICANS

All over the South—Observations in Kentucky by Mr. Campbell.

(Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligence.)

RICHMOND, KY., July 24.—I write you this letter from the lower end of the Blue Grass region in Kentucky—a region quite familiar, by reputation, I doubt not, to your readers, by virtue of its prestige as a grass producing and fine live stock breeding section of the country. I have been here about a month and at the end of that time am quite prepared to endorse its high agricultural reputation.

Kentucky is a peculiar State in several respects. It is one of the oldest States of the Union outside of the original thirteen. It was admitted as far back as 1792, the second State to come into the new nation. Originally a part of Virginia, it was, like West Virginia, cut off from her in order to prevent trouble and give the people a home government. It was born of a revolutionary spirit and to quiet the agitation in favor of an abrupt alliance with Spain looking to the control of the Mississippi river.

At the time of its admission it had about 75,000 people, largely from Virginia and North Carolina, and they were a restless population. Like Western Pennsylvania they became very much excited over the whisky trade. Even at that early day they converted their rye and corn into whisky and floated it down to New Orleans as the readiest and most profitable way of making their agriculture pay.

They have kept up the whisky business ever since, and next to tobacco it is their greatest product. "Bourbon" gets its name from the county in which it was chiefly made at the out set. Now, however, all Kentucky corn whisky goes by the name of Bourbon.

But tobacco and whisky are not all of Kentucky by a great deal. It is one of the great agricultural States of the Union. It produces more than one-half of all the hemp that is raised in the country. It produces also great crops of rye, corn, wheat and barley, and it is not excellence a great live stock State. Its breeds of horses are especially famous, and next to these come its superior cattle and hogs. The Blue Grass region is a series of stock farms, which are their principal feature, but other agriculture is not neglected. The big money, however, is in the raising of this State's fine horses and cattle, and especially in horses. What Vermont has been to the country in sheep, Kentucky has been in her imported and domestic crosses of horses; and even the famous rams of the celebrated Alford importation and the famous rams of the Arabian and European crosses of horse feed in this State.

It is no longer a question that there is something peculiar in the grass, the water and the climate of this region as respects the development of horses and cattle. It holds a unique place and all the country pays tribute to it, as it does to its Bourbon whiskies. There are those who go further than this and say that this region also produces superior physical specimens of men and women. Whether this is true or not there are certainly many such people to be seen in this State.

But Kentucky has a large State and it is not all Blue-grass region by a great deal. That region begins a few miles above Louisville and extends up to the east line of Mason county and thence south to the spurs of the Cumberland mountains which are in sight from this place. This area (say 20 counties out of 119) is the cream of the State agriculturally. There are other counties in the West and South-West that contain much good land and that raise fine tobacco, but they occupy a second place in the agriculture of the State. The Blue-grass region is also the Lancaster region in Pennsylvania, and some of the picked areas of Illinois and Missouri. For health, fertility and as the natural feeding and breeding ground of live stock, I presume this region lays over them all.

There is, however, a great deal of poor, very poor, country in Kentucky; low, swampy settled and wild areas; and some of her people are as wild, as poor, and as good-for-nothing as the regions they inhabit. Take that region that joins West Virginia where the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta has raged between two States—that is a rough, bare, sun-baked, and the spirit of railroad building and internal development is abroad in the State. Railways are projected and agitated in many directions. Out of eighty-one millions of capital invested in the South during the first half of this year thirteen millions were invested here for the railroads. They are reaching out for the coal and iron ore of the West and are in Kentucky, and fortunately they are located in the poorer country generally.

Kentucky will be a great State as a whole in the near future. She has the coal, the iron, the grain, the stock, the agricultural richness, and the fact that she is a centrally located country. She has a wonderful endowment of navigable streams and streams that can be made navigable—more than any other State in the Union. She has 100 miles on the Mississippi for about 80 miles. She has the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Kentucky, the Green, the Sandy, the Licking and other rivers. She has also about 2,500 miles of railway.

But for slavery she would have been

almost such a State as Ohio. They are nearly of an equal size and Kentucky has a better climate and almost as many resources. But slavery has made and still makes her people reactionary and Bourbonish in politics. Her poor people and poor regions incline to Republicanism, and send Blue-Grass and other agricultural and stock holding regions worship the old regime. They have very little of the progressive element among them. They build monuments to such men as John C. Breckinridge, who led and misled them into complicity with the rebellion.

One reason of the torpidity of life in the rich regions of the State is the fact that very little immigration has come in. The seventeenth of the people are the native stock. Out of over a million three-quarters of people in the State to-day about 1,000,000 are native (mostly of English descent) and less than a quarter of a million of negroes and over 100,000 foreigners.

Of course Kentucky votes the Democratic ticket under such circumstances. As in all the Southern States, the negroes are the Democracy. Those in your midst who are abusing Mr. Hearse, as a manufacturer, for importing from Germany to Republicanism, should explain to the masses why it is that the wealth, caste, pride and exclusiveness of the South vote the Democratic ticket, and the poor inclined to Republicanism. The people here who do not believe in the rule of the common people are intense Democrats, just as all the leaders of the South who believed with Hunter, of Virginia, that capital should own labor, were and are intense Democrats.

This letter is already long enough, and I will reserve further observations for another number of your paper.

A. W. CAMPBELL.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

R. A. Robinson, of Louisville, who is interested to the extent of \$100,000 in western railroads that say that the manufacturers there will not be in the least injured by the passage of the bill, and that he favors only such protection as would be derived from a revenue tax imposed solely to meet the necessities of the Government.

Mr. Sid J. Gates, of the Air-line road to Oscar Turner, Jr., the longest round-trip ticket ever issued in this city, for \$272.42, and extends from this city to San Francisco, thence to Portland, Ore., and from Portland to Sitka, Alaska, then back to the Yellowstone National Park and back to Louisville via St. Paul and St. Louis. The purchaser is a son of Congressman Oscar Turner, and left over the Air-line this morning, will take him six months to make the trip—Louisville Post.

One of our readers in the mountains of Kentucky, W. I. Geydon, thinks Rev. J. A. Sawyer had been informed when he said, in our issue of June 9, that many of the Harbesh Baptist preachers in that section were illiterate, and sought license to keep from working the public roads. He says several of them hold first-class certificates as teachers, and that they have done, and are doing, a glorious work for the cause of Christ. No doubt of the truth of this statement; but if they are in that section as in the Big Sandy Valley, their preachers are exceedingly numerous, since we know country neighbors where nearly half the grown men are preachers—all clever, good men, but some of them cannot even read the Bible—Central Methodist.

Gen. Sanfranco Mann, who was recently expelled from Hayti, is a full-blooded negro and a man of marked ability. He has held many important offices under President Solomon, having been Minister of War, of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior. By many he is regarded as the coming man of Hayti. His expulsion from the country was due to his aspirations to the Presidency. President Solomon, it is said, told the General that he intended to retain the Presidency during the remainder of his lifetime, and that he was already past 80 he desired to be left in possession of the office the rest of his days. It would be uncomfortable for him to have so powerful an aspirant to the Presidency in the country. He therefore requested the General to leave Hayti for the present. The General refused, and was then pointed to a gift of \$5,000, and was then pointed to a gift of \$5,000, and was then pointed to a gift of \$5,000. All accounts of the political condition of Hayti agree in saying that President Solomon has no easy task in maintaining his power. His enemies are numerous and they are not over scrupulous in means to accomplish their purpose.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

As returned by the Journal of Commerce, the cotton movement for the week, with comparisons for the corresponding week of the previous year, is as follows: Receipts at interior towns, 4,123 bales against 1,253 bales; shipments, 7,696 bales against 2,567 bales; stocks remaining, 31,990 bales against 28,290 bales the same time in 1887; receipts at the ports, 8,211 bales for the week against 2,881; deliveries, 1,967 bales, 4,995 bales against 1,967 bales, and the total deliveries from plantations since September 1 amount to 5,505,494 bales against 5,185,033 bales for the same period last year. The total crop in sight to July 27, 58,800,293 bales against 64,541,115 bales last year.

The old and famous Union Course at Jannet, Long Island, New York, is to be out-letting this year. It was at this course that the greatest race of the century was run between the New Jersey mare Fashion and the Southern horse Boston, for two heats of four miles each for \$20,000 a side. The attendance was estimated at 70,000 and the lowest figure was 50,000. People came from all over the world. It was at this course that the greatest race of the century was run between the New Jersey mare Fashion and the Southern horse Boston, for two heats of four miles each for \$20,000 a side. The attendance was estimated at 70,000 and the lowest figure was 50,000. People came from all over the world. It was at this course that the greatest race of the century was run between the New Jersey mare Fashion and the Southern horse Boston, for two heats of four miles each for \$20,000 a side. The attendance was estimated at 70,000 and the lowest figure was 50,000. People came from all over the world.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND STATISTICS, FRANKFORD, KY., AUGUST 1, 1888.

Reports are given herewith on general State averages of the various crops from eighty-nine counties, and in reply to schedule 3, giving comparative acreage of tobacco, wheat and corn, from 76 counties, and embrace the principle grain and tobacco regions. These correspondents are classed with our most intelligent and reliable farmers. Nearly all of them give the status of crops in their remarks, and from these we deduce the following facts:

The early planting of tobacco is looking well, and is now being topped in all parts of the State. In these sections the planting of the late planting was from the 24th to 30th of June, and is generally small and uneven.

The wheat crop is being rapidly threshed, yielding above expectations, and is of excellent quality. Farmers are getting an average of about 30 bushels per bushel delivered at the depot.

The corn crop at this time is very promising with an increased acreage. The oats crop is excellent in some sections and very poor in others.

Young clover is very promising, while old clover is being fast, being killed off by drought. Meadows are indifferent. Other grasses are doing well. The potato crop has greatly improved and promises a fair yield. The fruit crop is the best for several years. Garden products are abundant, and a reasonable amount of rain will be exceptionally good.

Stock is in fair to good condition. We have few reports of fertilizers, most of which are favorable. As our crops promise well, we beg to suggest to the farmers that now is a good time to fatten and get rid of scrub stock and replace them with better breeds, as good stock is now reasonably cheap. We also suggest that they save as much as possible of the garden and fruit crop, as they are healthy and useful.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last recent message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform on the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and independent States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renewal; devotion to a plan of government strictly specifying every grant of money and every restriction upon the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a zealous, energetic and patriotic citizenry to who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcomes an extending scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which has been committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the support of the people.

During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the abandonment of our currency, and a public debt unexampled, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted a disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people. It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates an alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 10,000,000 acres of land, to be secretly held as homesteads for our citizens. While carefully guarding the interest and the principles of justice and equity, it has not only met and satisfied the claims of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic than ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and constantly pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy with all nations, wisely scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own Government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been a source of great benefit to the people of this country, and the operation of which has been postponed by an action of a Republican majority in the Senate. In every branch of the department of the Government under Democratic control, the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended, and justice has been protected, and the equality of all citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon a pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of its Democracy, it invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent. To invoke in addition to that trust, by the transfer also to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party, controlling the Senate, and resisting in both Houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal laws, which have outlived the necessities of war, and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people the right of justice, and the right of fairness and justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better law in the interests of industry is stifled with false promises, enterprises are fettered and bound down to home markets; capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal and unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue, with all the power committed to it, the struggle to reform these laws, in accordance with the pledges of the last platform, indorsed at the National Convention of 1884, and that of all the industries of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of taxation.

All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy, that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be increased, and the people be taxed to support a Government, or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to establish franchises in peace and commerce by establishing domestic industries and enterprises should not, and need not be, endangered by the reduction of the burden of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of the tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industry, and the people should be assured of an extended market, and steady and continuous operations. In the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party should promote the advancement of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every working man, and at the same time securing to him steady and continuous employment.

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DR. DIX'S CELEBRATED REMEDY

Life of HENRY WARD BEECHER

THE TUNNEL AT NORTH BEND, O., ON THE C. & N. Y. R. R.

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# THE CLIMAX.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

## Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GROVER CLEVELAND,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ALLAN G. THURMAN,**  
OF OHIO.

## THE ELECTION.



Monday was a Waterloo to the Republicans in Madison county. Joe Bales, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, defeated his Republican opponent, Broadbent, by a majority of more than five hundred votes. The returns are not all in, but the estimated majority is 525.

Union precinct continues to hold the banner. Elliston responded nobly.

Broadbent carried only two precincts—Glade and Posey—Bales carrying the other nine. Yates even went for Bales. A large vote was polled.

In Glade precinct, the colored man, who was nominated for Constable, was pulled off, and Linch Kerby put on the ticket. He was elected by 45 over Davis, Democrat.

Local option carried in Glade Precinct by 204 majority.

The reports, so far as they have reached us from other counties, are joyful. Estill and all the other counties adjoining Madison, so far as heard from, except Rockcastle, went Democratic. The Courier-Journal says concerning its dispatches from all parts of the State:

"The reports from yesterday's county elections are encouraging. The Democrats have won handsomely in several counties that have hitherto given Republican majorities. Nowhere has there been a reversal of Democratic majorities so far as our reports extend. Everything indicates a heavy vote and an increased majority for Cleveland and Thurman in November. Those Republicans who have been talking about Kentucky as a doubtful State are welcome to all the consolation they can extract from the returns published this morning."

The "Kentucky idea" is all right in Kentucky.

SHERIDAN DEAD.

Gen. Phil Sheridan died at Nonquitt, Massachusetts, Sunday night at 10:20 o'clock. He was 57 years old. Born of poor emigrants in Ohio, he attended a country school, and became clerk in a country store. Having studied privately, while salesman, he secured an appointment in the school at West Point. In May, 1861, he was a quartermaster on the staff, in July, a Brigadier General in command of cavalry. His infantry service began at Perryville, Ky., and ended at Missionary Ridge, Tenn. His disease was valvular affection of the heart, and began three months ago.

"AW, HITS ENGLISH YOU KNOW."

We glean from the real estate transfers, for the month of July, published in the Pineville, Bell county Messenger, some facts of interest. Pineville is known a long way off, and is attracting capital from even foreign countries. Here are a few items:

Henry Kains to English Syndicate, 50 acres, \$2,847.

Anderson Parker to English Syndicate, 720 acres, 6,600.

Henry Lane to English Syndicate, 125 acres, 8,625.

John Watson to English Syndicate, 125 acres, 6,250.

Wesley Bailey to English Syndicate, 125 acres, 1,500.

Jerusalem Evans to English Syndicate, 400 acres, 8,000.

Henry Kains to English Syndicate, a tract of land, 2,847.

John C. Myers to English Syndicate, 223 acres, 14,495.

J. F. Turner to English Syndicate, 64 acres, 1,947.

Henry Parker to English Syndicate, 110 acres, 3,147.

A. D. Mealer to English Syndicate, 40 acres, 1,200.

J. W. Turner to English Syndicate, 50 acres, 4,000.

Elizabeth Henderson to English Syndicate, 2,000 acres, 16,000.

Ingram Evans to English Syndicate, 14 acres, 87.

W. G. Colson to English Syndicate, 625 acres, 4,227.

W. B. Moss to English Syndicate, 250 acres, 18,750.

Alvis Turner to English Syndicate, 250 acres, 23,000.

Thus, you see, the vicinity of Pineville has surrendered to the English about 5,000 acres of land and has received therefor about \$125,000. Now if you have any Blue-grass land to sell, advertise in the Pineville Messenger, or take a trip to Pineville, and you will find men with money who want farms.

Again if there are any capitalists hereabouts who have money to invest in mineral lands, the sooner you move the better, for the English are in the field—camping on the grounds.

# AN UNEVEN DIVIDE.

The Springfield Republican, a prominent journal for the past quarter of a century, says the protectionist claim that high-priced labor is the chief factor in the cost of production of American manufactures, and that free raw materials are of little consequence, is illuminated by the figures read by Secretary E. C. Rogers at the city at the papermakers' meeting at Saratoga Wednesday. The value of the annual paper product of the United States, according to Mr. Rogers' statistics, is \$95,000,000 of which \$18,500,000 goes to the labor employed in producing it. This is about 20 cents for labor for every dollar's worth of paper. This proportion will be found in many other protected industries, the iron and steel and the woolen for example. Will the manufacturers admit, in view of their own statistics, that labor is very far from being the chief factor in their cost of production, or must we accept Mr. Foster's little insinuation about the "fat"?

SALE OF BELL BOY FOR \$50,000.

The three-year-old trotting stallion Bell-Boy, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Belle, by The Moor, was sold at public auction, last Tuesday, in Lexington, and was knocked down to C. C. Seaman, of California, for \$50,000. Bell-Boy has a record of 2:26 as a two-year-old. He is expected to lower the three-year-old record this year. The horse was owned by Mr. Seaman and T. Jefferson, and had spent the season just closed at the farm of the latter, in Fayette county. He had been bought by them for \$35,000, Jefferson holding a third interest.

The contending bidder with Mr. Seaman was Mr. John S. Clark, of Newark, N. J., the same who sold Newburg to the Tennessee syndicate for \$35,000, and who assisted Mr. T. C. Jefferson in negotiating the purchase of Artillery for \$30,000. He is wealthy, and deals in high priced stock. A superb luncheon was set at Mr. Jefferson's house, where the sale took place, and many noted people were present. Champagne flowed freely, and the spread was in keeping with the occasion of the sale of the highest priced horse in America.

## VITAL WORDS FROM VAN WINKLE.

Editor Climax:

Please allow me space in the columns of your paper to correct a statement made in your issue of August 1st, either through ignorance of your correspondent or by some "political" schemer who cared but little whether he made a true statement or not, so that he could accomplish his own purpose. The statement that I was defeated for Constable at a Republican Convention by Charlie Willis, a negro is utterly false, as I was not a candidate for the office at the time of the Convention, having withdrawn from the race before the Convention was called.

There were but few persons, except the colored population, that knew anything of the Convention, until they had met and nominated their man, consequently he had no opposition, as the pool-book will show.

Respectfully,  
JOHN VAN WINKLE.

## A CALL.

Fully recognizing the fact that "calls" on parties to become candidates signed "many voters," yet, we believe, have become common-places, yet, we believe, that in many instances, the result in showing to the community the esteem in which a party is held by his neighbors and friends, particularly so, when like this "call" is made without consultation with or advice of the party.

The office of Assessor ought to be filled by a man active, energetic, trustworthy and conscientious. Such a person we believe the Democracy have in the person of C. R. Taylor. He is a young man and possesses sound discretion and judgment. We therefore call on him to announce himself at the proper time as a candidate for Assessor of Madison county, and such he will make the race. His popularity with all who know him will insure his election, if nominated.

MANY VOTERS MILLION PRECINCT.

"Blinkey" Morgan, the noted murderer, was hanged at Cleveland, O., last Friday.

Fourteen people were burned to death in a six-story building in New York, while six others who were removed to a hospital will scarcely recover.

Miss Eliza Johnston, who died unexpectedly of fever at Frankfort, Ky., last week, was the second daughter of Col. J. Johnston Johnston. Her death cast a gloom over the entire city.

Burned Teyman and Miss Margaret Raley of Woodford county, clapped to Cleveland and Cincinnati. The groom is a son of the late Joel W. Teyman, and the bride is the daughter of Isiah Raley, proprietor of Hope Mills.

The reports from the growing crop to the effect that the late planting is very small and has grown but little to this time.

The following quotations fairly represent our market for Burley tobacco: Trash (not colored) and tobacco damaged by freezing, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Common Lugs not colored, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Common Lugs, \$1.00 to \$1.75.

Medium to good leaf, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Medium or wrapery leaf, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Chief Justice Fuller has leased Mr. A. L. Barber's handsome mansion "Belmont," the house is near Associate Justice Harlan's residence. It cost \$120,000. Overlooks the Potomac and hills of Virginia, and is located in one of the most desirable locations in Washington.

Thirty horses were burned to death at a fire in New York Wednesday morning. They were valued at \$6,000, and were the property of the Mutual Benefit Life Company. The watchman accidentally upset a lamp in the stable at No. 415 West Thirtieth street. The building was damaged \$5,000.

Ed Mitchell, of Fayette county, has a mare that foaled a fine colt this spring. One night the mare was attacked by dogs, but the mare was backed by the owner, for next morning Mr. Mitchell found three dead dogs near the colt and lying pretty close together. The mare should be given a chromo.

A Pittsburg telegram says: Charles DeKnight, of this city, a Pullman car conductor, running on the Pennsylvania road, and May Patton, of Johnstown, Pa., registered as husband and wife at the Metropolitan Hotel, and were assigned to room 6. At 9 o'clock two pistol shots were heard in their room and a moment later two other shots were heard. The door to the room was forced open. DeKnight was lying upon the floor unconscious and gasping for breath, with two bullet holes in his head. He was immediately removed to the City Hospital, but died a few moments after arrival.

Miss Patton, partially disabled, was lying down upon the bed with two bullet holes in her head. In one hand she grasped the weapon; in the other she held a small toilet glass, by the aid of which she had directed the aim upon herself.

A Lexington Dispatch of the 2nd says: The accident that occurred on the Newport News & Mississippi Valley railroad at Corey's Summit yesterday afternoon was much more serious than at first reported. Besides Engineer Frontenot and Brakeman Doyle, who died last night, Fireman Summerson died this morning at 7 o'clock, and the

# LETTERS.

Remaining unclaimed in the Post-Office at Richmond, Ky., week ending August 7, 1888.

Baughman, Kathleen Owens, Phila. Crofford, Josie, 12 2 P. M.

Griggs, Kate, Turner, Pauline, Harris, Lizzie E., Walker, Josie, Harris, Alice, Walker, Sophie.

Post-Office hours from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Money order and registered letter hours prompt, 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. B. WILLIS, P. M.

## A HOT CAMPAIGN!

The National Contest!

THE ONLY RELIABLE CAMPAIGN BOOK

With the most authentic and complete biographies of

Cleveland & Thurman, Harrison & Morton,

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Time is Short! Strike Quickly! Show the book and it sells itself. Write at once for illustrated Circulars and Terms, free.

CINCINNATI PUBLISHING CO., 160 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, O.

## TO PHYSICIANS.

Residence and Grounds, well Improved, for Sale.

Desiring to remove South, I offer for sale privately my house and grounds at the Richmond and Jackson's Ferry turnpike, seven miles from Richmond and six from Kentucky River, and has two general stores, post-office, express, facilities, two blacksmith shops with wood-shop, one saddlery shop, a school-house with two classrooms, a brick church occupied by two denominations. Several roads centre at Union City.

All have practiced medicine at Union City for twenty years, and know it to be one of the best country locations in Kentucky.

A reasonable price and easy terms are offered. For particulars, call on or address me at Union City. Respectfully,  
DR. JOHN W. HARRIS.

## CONCERNING FARMERS.

The millers of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Virginia, Tennessee, and all winter wheat States, have been invited by the St. Louis Millers' Association, to meet in that city August 31, to form a flour trust. The agreement the millers are expected to sign is sent out with the circulars of invitation, and is of the iron-clad variety.

A St. Louis dispatch of last Tuesday says: A singular case of bovine hydrophobia was developed last week in a cow bitten by a dog two weeks ago in Charles Shader's dairy in the suburbs. Nothing was thought of it at the time; in fact, not until yesterday, although the cow had been acting strangely for a week, and her milk had a peculiar greenish tint. Yesterday she acted like a mad steer, chasing the other cows about the yard, and got so bad that Mr. Shader had to pen her up. To-day a policeman was called in and the animal shot.

## Local Produce Markets.

Collected weekly by COVINGTON, ARNOLD & BROS., GROCERS, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

Richmond, Ky., Aug. 8, 1888.

Beef Cattle, Butcher, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Hogs, 13 @ 15

Sugar Cured Hams, 12 1/2 @ 15

Bacon Hams—Country, 12 1/2 @ 15

Butter, 12 1/2 @ 15

Chickens, 15 @ 20

Eggs, 15 @ 20

Wheat, 85c

Flour, \$2 25 @ \$3 25

Hay, per ton, 40 @ 50

Oats in sheaf, per 100 lbs, 11 @ 12 1/2

Tallow, 16c

Beeswax, 15 @ 20

Feathers, 20 @ 30

Meadow hay, 15 @ 20

Orchard Grass, \$1 00 @ \$1 25

German Millet, \$3 00 @ \$3 25

# COVINGTON, ARNOLD & BROS.

Good Extra Steers, 4 @ 5 00

Fair to Good Steers, 3 25 @ 4 00

Good to Extra Hides, 1 25 @ 1 35

Common and Thin Steers, 2 25 @ 3 50

Best Grades, 4 @ 5 00

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